cratic party has been promising for thirty years to accomplish works of destruction. It has never done anything much in that line, and because, as it has itself explained, its power has never before been unhindered. A Republican President or a Republican Senate stood in the way. Its candidates were accustomed to tell the people that everything the Republicans had done was bad and that the Democrats, if they got the chance, would destroy it. They never really meant all they said and they appeared in the LHII Congress, for the first time with full power, alarmed at the evidence that they had been taken seriously. This feeling of self-distrust accounts for their failure to make a worse record than now exists against them. It is bad record than now exists against them. It is bad enough, to be sure, and yet much more was attempted which has not yet succeeded. They have not dared to finish many blows that have been almed. They was a succeeded. least of aiming them, for the political forces from which they derived their power were essentially socialistic and had to be fooled if not satisfied. DESTRUCTIVE TENDENCIES OF THE BLAND BILL

Every important act of this Administration, every conspicuous measure that has been considered in this Congress, is destructive in its character and tendency There is not an exception to this rule. The Hawailan business was a signal illustration of it. It was characteristic of the order of the Democratic intellect that before the Government had been in office a month, and at a moment when the financial world was feyerish with apprehension, the Secretary of the Treasury should have made an immoral threat to discredit one form of our paper currency by redeeming it only is a depreciated Mr. Cleveland's subsequent repudiation coin. Mr. Cleveland's subsequent reput of Mr. Carlisle, like his repudiation of the Gorman silver compromise and of the assurances he gave to Senator Jones with regard to the Tariff amendments, was one of those "misunderstandings" which have occurred so frequently in his career, and which have gradually caused his partisans to be sure of things only after they

have finally happened. After the Tariff bill had gone to the Senate, the House occupied itself for several weeks in the consideration of Mr. Bland's bill to coin the seigniorage. This is a sum of silver bullion which lies in the Treasury and represents the difference between the price paid for the bullion purchased under the Sherman act and its coinage In other words, that amount of silver coined into legal standard dollars would equa! the number of Treasury notes now in existence and leave 182,000,000 silver dollars over. The bullion represented in this \$182,000,000, is in the Treasury and was worth, when the bill to coin it was under consideration, about \$85,000,000. So that Bland's scheme, reduced to simple terms, was a pure scheme of inflation. He wanted us to make believe that \$85,000,000 of value was really \$182,000,000 of value Now that seems to be just about as idiotic a scheme as a man could invent if he had set out to do the most foolish thing he could. But it received the support of practically the entire Democratic party in both House and Senate, and the arguments made in favor of it were enough to turn a sane man's head. Bland said, for instance, that the people were very poor now, tens of thousands being idle and suffering, and that the Government ought to give them work, and that by adopting his bill the Government could obtain \$182,000,000 with which to employ the people. It did not occur to him and leave 182,000,000 silver dollars over. The Government could obtain \$182,000,000 with which to employ the people. It did not occur to him that the people were the Government; and that for every one of these less-than-fifty-cent dollars they would have to give one hundred cents worth of work. It did not occur to him that the Government could only "make work for the people" by appropriating their own money, money that they themselves had contributed and that he was taxing them one dollar to pay for fifty cents worth of silver and then making them do a dollar's worth of work to get the fifty cents.

THE REPEAL OF THE STATE BANK TAX.

This seems to be as plain as the sun in the heavens, but it was impossible to get any Southern or Western Democrat to see it. The only thing they could see was that they were "making money," and they had the idea that making money was the same thing as distributing it pro rata among the people. And the fact that they were destroying the financial system of the country; that they were frightening capital into retirement; that they were causing creditors to demand gold contracts and compelling debtors to buy with sold and sell for anything they could get, could not be pumped into their heads by any process however forceful. Having failed in their scheme to coin the seignlorage, they took up the proposition to repeal the prohibitory tax of 10 per cent on the currency issues of the State banks. No well-informed man regards our banking system as permanent, or, in the present conditions, entirely satisfactory; but the features that are no longer suited to the times were not the features they aimed to correct; while the one feature that endears it to business men was the one they sought to destroy. Whatever else it is, for is not, it is safe. The circulation of National banks is good anywhere at any time under any circumstances. The bank may break, but the note survives. The bank may be unknown beyond the limits of the city in which it is lo cated, but the people everywhere know that a United States bond is deposited at Washington to guarantee its circulation, and that it has no more notes out than ninety per cent of the par value of the United States bonds on deposit. It was this element of certain security that the Democrats sought to get rid of. What they wanted, as they say, was "more money,"—not more good money for which they gave good work, but more any-kind-of-money for which they gave nothing. They talked about wanting "more money" just as if they thought that it would do any good to let a man take a printing press and stamp off promises to pay as fast as he could rattle the press, and they were not feased in the slightest by being asked what he would do with this money when he got it, or who would take it from him, or what he could get for it. The question was put to them a dozen times, How can anybody, whatever may be the sum of money in existence, get any more of it than he now has, without resorting to the same processes of labor by means of which he can get it always and anyhow? But they didn't even take the trouble to try to answer. value of the United States bonds on deposit to try to answer. MORE MONEY AND HIGHER PRICES.

They said they wanted to create "higher prices," and that "more money" would make higher prices. Of course it would, if it was bad money. The less value there is in a circulating medium, of course the more of it is required to buy with. But what good does it do a man to obtain a dollar and a half, where now he has only a dollar, to buy something that is now worth a dollar, if, straightway, and as the intended result of his increased supply of money, the price of the thing he wants is going to rise from a dollar to a dollar and a half? These questions did not even interest the Southern and Western Democrats. To all arguments they had the one reply-that now all the money was in the hands of the New-York banks, and if the people were only allowed to make their own money they could get along without the banks. The fact that their scheme was a scheme to destroy credit and to demoralize trade did not bother them in the least. It would hurt New-York, they said, and therefore it must help the rest of the

And this idea, that, by some subtle process,

they would be more prosperous if they could only render the rest of the country less so, ran through everything they did. .It was the heart through everything they did. It was the heart and purpose of their anti-option bill, a measure aimed to destroy the cotton and produce exchanges and to put an end to the modern system by which the crops of the country are marketed. They had the idea that the offsets contained in that sert of future trading which was settled, not by the delivery of goods, but by the payment of the difference between the price of the goods at the time of the purchase and their price at the maturity of the contract, involved what they called "fictitious sales." That their price at the maturity of the contract, in-volved what they called "fictifious sales." That is, they thought that on these exchanges it re-quired only one to make a bargain; that people sold things without anybody else ever buying them, and that such sales reduced prices. Perthem, and that such sales reduced prices. Perhaps such sales would have such an effect if they ever occurred. But as they couldn't occur, there was no occasion for worry. They were Democrats—men who held that the Government had nothing to do with the matter of fixing the prices of people's products, or of undertaking to keep prices up or to put prices down. They had passed a Free-Trade tariff bill based on that theory and on the further theory that the lowest price ought to be the ruling price. But disregarding this record they were now contending to see to it that the highest price prevailed. All these things were undertaken in response to that sentiment which desires to level, to make everybody not as happy as the happiest, not as

# 1806 Laundry Soap Made by COLGATE & CO., Established 1806.

rich as the richest, but as wretched and poor as st miserable and unfortunate

"SHELLING" THE WORKINGMAN. The point from which these people looked at the question of their duty, therefore, was essentially destructive. And they say that they are not done yet. They say that they have taken "only a step" in the direction of the work they are going to do. In the city of New-York last winter, by actual count, 200,000 people were starving and freezing because they could get no work. But it is "only a step." The factories of New-York, the largest manufacturing city in the United States, are to-day many of them idle, and few, very few, running on full time or with full forces of employes, or at the rate of wages paid when the Republ.can party went out of power. But this is "only a step." The people are told that as soon as these Democratic politicians from the South and West can return to Washington and get at them again, they will strike another and a crueller blow. There is a conservative instinct among the people against change. There are those who think that the business interests of the United States want nothing so much as of the United States want nothing so much as they want rest, that they can get along by reducing wages and by turning their attention to other lines of production, under any tariff system, no matter how little protective. Whatever truth there may be in this theory, it has no application now, for the country is advised that there is not a Democratic politician, with the exception of Mr. Gorman, who is any more willing than Republicans are to accept this new exception of Mr. Gorman, who is any more willing than Republicans are to accept this new tariff law as a definite, permanent settlement of the industrial issue. Mr. Wilson said in his speech accepting a renomination to Congress that his party had simply got upon a certain height from which it could "shell the strongholds of monopoly" still further, meaning that it was about to turn more thousands of people here in New-York into the streets in the dead of winter than were turned there last year. Mr. Wilson may make all the fine phrases he likes, but phrases do not fill a hungry man's stomach nor put coals into a poor man's stove. The people he is "sheiling" are the people here in our tenement-house districts, the people who work along he is "sheiling" are the people here in our tene-ment-house districts, the people who work along our river fronts, who two years ago had all the work they could do at the best wages ever paid for their class of labor. Mr. Wilson "shelled" them out of their jobs last year, and now he says that if they get their jobs back he will shell them out again.

These are the people who, year in and year

them out again.

These are the people who, year in and year out, in this great industrial city, have been voting the Democratic ticket. One would think they had had enough of it. One would think they were tired of being "shelled." One would think that in common with everybody else who wants to see this remain the land of opportunity wants to see this remain the land of opportunity they had had enough of the incompetency, the ignorance, the sectionalism and the "boodlelsm" that have controlled the legislation of the Lilid

#### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE ATCHISON.

R. Somers Hayes, chairman of the Atchison General Reorganization Committee, who has just returned from the West, said yesterday in speaking of Atchison affairs:

"I have just returned from the West, after an absence of two weeks, and have called a meeting of the committee for next Thursday. Mr. Walker, of the committee for next Thursday. Mr. Walker, the new receiver, will reach here September I. With regard to completing a definite pian of reorganization nothing can be done just now, as Stephen Little will be unable to make a complete report of the Atchison system for a month or two after he resumes work. After Mr. Walker is sworn in as receiver he will take a trip over the Atchison, He will then return to New-York, and, in all probability, make his headquarters here.

TO PASS UPON A PROPOSED MORTGAGE. A general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company will be held in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, October 2, when there will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval a proposition to execute and deliver a proposed mortgage or deed of trust to the Central Trust Company of New-York, as trustee, upon and covering the railroads, properties, privileges and franchises of the company, to secure an issue of bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$120,000,000, payable July 1, 1994, in gold coin, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in like gold

Authority will also be asked to execute and deliver a mortgage or deed of trust upon parts of the rall-road and properties of the former East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company to Secure bonds for the principal sum of \$4.56,000, payable September 1, 1938, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin. The last-mentioned bonds are to be issued and delivered in fileu and in substitution of and for the equipment and improve-

Chicago, Aug. 30,-"We have not even thought of Mr. Newell's successor," said Cornelius Vanderbilt last night. Mr. Vanderbilt politely declined to be further interviewed. Vice-President H Walter Webb and General Manager J M Toucey, of the New-York Central, were seen in Mr. Newell's car before the departure of the trains. Both were busy answering telegrams, but were more communicative than Mr. Vanderbilt. "Is there any truth in the report connecting the

"Is there any truth in the report connecting the names, of Mr. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, Mr. Ingalls, of the Big Four, or Mr. Caldwell, of the 'Nickel Plate, with the presidency of the Lake Shore?" was asked.

"I do not think there is anything in these rumors," said Mr. Toucey, "The gentlemen you mention are all good men, and are needed where they are. Especially is this true of Mr. Ledyard. I do not think there is the least chance of his leaving the Michigan Central. Mr. Newell's successor will have to be elected by the Board of Directors, and up to the present time I do not think any one has been thought of for the position."

think any one has been thought of the post-tion."

Members of the party intimated that Mr. Van-derbilt might sail for Europe within a week.

Of those who have been named as the probable successor of Mr. Newell, Mr. Ingalls has been most frequently mentioned. The special train left Chi-cago immediately after the departure of the New-York limited at 5:30 o'clock.

JOHN E. SEARLES MADE PRESIDENT. Baltimore, Aug. 20 (Special).-John E. Searles, sec. of the American Sugar Refining Company was to-day elected president of the new Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Rallroad Company. throp M. Tuttle, of New-York, was elected secretary. The new company, which is composed prin-cipally of New-York and Philadelphia capitalists, proposes to develop the railroad and steamboat sys ems of the Maryland peninsula. The control of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad, the Maryland Steamboat Company, the Choptank Steamboat Company, and the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company, and the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company have been secured by the new syndicate, which is also negotiating for several other lines, and will probably in a short time control, with one or two exceptions, all the steamboat lines in Maryland.

or two exceptions, all the steamboat lines in Maryland.

The Board of Directors of the new company is composed of Messrs. John E. Searles, Brayton Ives, W. F. Havemeyer, G. Pomeroy and William Tuttle, of New-York: Enoch Prati, N. P. Bond and J. Upshur Dennis, of Baltimore; H. B. Scott, T. B. Smith and Willard Thompson, of Wlimington, Del.; C. S. Tyson, of Philadelphin, and J. S. Ricker, of Portland, Me. The financial department of the company will be located at Baltimore, but the general offices will remain at Salisbury, Md. A settlement with the Scranton Steel Company was effected to-day, and the latter will withdraw all objection to the confirmation of the sale of the Baltimore and Eastern Shore property by the United States Court. The money to satisfy the claim, which amounts to 180,000, is in hand and will be paid over to the counsel for the steel company within a few daya.

REUNION OF VETERANS AT BINGHAMTON. Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 30.-Fully 500 of the survivors of the 50th and 15th regiments, comprising the engineers' brigade of the Army of Potomac, gathered in this city to-day to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the brigade. The veterans made a short parade under Major O. E. Hine, of Vienna, Fairfax County, Va., and assembled at the courthouse, where Mayor Green made an address of welcome. J. M. Sealury, of this city, responded for the brigade. The veterans then proceeded to Rose Park, where dinner was served. The veterans from Elmira are making a strong effort to have the reunion held in that city next year.

THE DELAWARE RIVER DRYING UP. Honesdale, Penn., Aug. 30.-If a heavy rain doe son canal must be suspended on account of the scarcity of water. Fires in the woods for a week past in Wayne County, have almost shut out the rays of the sun. The Delaware River from Lacka-waxen west has almost dried up.

TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating, or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of Figs.

WILSON AGAINST WILSON. Everything in Rubber

ONCE HE FOUGHT FOR THE SUGAR TRUST. NOW HE DECLARES THAT IT HAS THWARTED THE EFFORTS OF THE "TARIFF REFORM-

ERS"-A STATESMAN'S CHANGE OF BASE. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIRUPE.

Washington, Aug. 30.-It really seems as though Chairman Wilson's long and terrible tursle with the Gorman-Brice "Bill of Sale," and his swallowing of measure in the end, have completely upset him and unhinged some of his mental processes. In his speech at Martinsburg yesterday, in the convention which renominated him for Congress, Mr. Wilson not only threw dirt upon the bill for which he had voted, but denounced its authors and their motives. And yet only twenty-four hours before he had made statement in which he declared: "The outlook for nuine tariff reform is very bright. We have taken the first step, and that is always the hardest, and, having done that much, and done it perhaps perfectly, it will be easy to proceed to a full realization of tariff reform. It will now come about almost automatically, once the machinery is set in motion."

Mr. Wilson was asked if he considered that the principle of tariff reform characterized the present ect, even though the rates were not all he wanted. 'Yes," said he, "the principle is there, and, after ell, the great struggle has been to secure recognition of the principle rather than the perfection of detail The detail must come by the irresistible force of circumstances, now that the principle is established."

assertion that a resumption of tariff agitation next winter will bring a recurrence of business unrest? That is wholly unwarranted," said he. "There need be no general bill reaching all industries, so that the situation will not be such as to affect commercial affairs generally. The tariff rates will remain stable on the very great majority of articles. and it will be upon comparatively few that the perfeeting of details will be necessary in order the tariff reform placed on the statute books shall

"What is there," Mr. Wilson was asked, "in the

be a consistent whole, It will be noted that this Jekyll-Hyde politician reiterates, but at the same time qualifies, the state-ment of his master, that the legislation which has been enacted in obedience to their cowardice and the will of the Democratic majority in Congress is only a stepping-stone toward "tariff reform." But there are some other things that invite and really demand attention, now that "Roll-of-Honor" Wilson has again been nominated for Congress. In his speech at Martinsburg yesterday this Democratic statesman. whose pusilianimity was only exceeded by that of his the "Man of Destiny," Sugar Trust had thwarted and defeated the efforts of the tariff-reformers. The managers of that Trust must have chuckled when they read Mr. Wilson's Martinsburg speech, and recalled his efforts in their behalf last year. It may be remembered that when the Wilson bill

was first reported to the House of Representatives on December 19, 1896, it provided for a duty of quarter of a cent a pound on refined sugar and left raw sugar on the free list. That rate of one-quarter of a cent a pound for the benefit of the Sugar Trust was not what William L. Wilson wanted He demanded three-eighths of a cent a pound, and be first state of the spinters of the state of the state

Byron; Charles H. Dunning, at Rome, and William M. Bullis, at Sherberne. Appointments were made to the following post-

offices in New-York, to which nominations were

At Herkimer, Henry M. P. Uhlen CT. B. Kellum rejected): Owego, William J. Atchison (J. Shays rejected); Tompkinsville, Robert T. P. Fiske (G. F. Van Dam rejected).

The following new appointments to New-York Presidential offices were also announced to-day, and they will immediately succeed the present Republican postmasters, whose commissions have expired:

Canandagua, Frank R. Beecher, vice N. J. Milliken, Addison, John Himman, vice A. Roberts; Camden, David J. Grimmins, vice R. T. Hinckley; Bath, Walstine G. Crum, vice C. W. Hull; Canastota, M. Eugene Barlow, vice J. Field, Catskill, Harry Hail, vire W. Joesbury; Cohoes, James B. McKee, vice C. N. Canion; Clyde, De Lancey Stow, vice G. G. Rose; Dansville, James W. Crisfied, vice C. H. Rowe; Delin, Robert P. Cormack, vice J. S. Preston; Ellicotiville, Daniel P. McMahon, vice J. D. Randal; Fonda, Isaac A. Ross, vice F. F. Bush; Hamilton, George Real, vice G. G. Waidron; Hornelsville, William H. Murray, vice G. L. Tubbs; Jamales, George C. Damon, vice J. W. Callow; Johnstown, Edwin Bayliss, vice A. J. Thompson, Keeseville, Henry M. Prime, vice S. E. McGowan; Little Falls, Alonzo O. Casler, vice V. Adams; Matteawan, James Forrestal, vice F. R. Vosburgh; Mayvide, Frank Burns, vice J. H. Flagler; Moravia, Wilson L. Van Duyne, vice D. S. Eaton; Mohawk, Daniel B. Morgan, vice V. T. Cunningham; Oxford, Herbert Emerson, vice B. G. Green; Oneida, Richard M. Baller, vice J. J. Hodge; Ovid, Thomas O'Hanlon, vice L. R. Jewell; Pamyra, Daniel E. Harmon, vice L. R. Jewell; Pamyra, Daniel E. Harmon, vice L. B. Jewell; Pamyra, Janiel Sprinzs, Eliward P. Howe, vice D. S. Ritchle; Schenetady, J. Teiler Schooleraft, vice C. E. Palmer; Silver Creek, Arthur I. Brown, vice J. L. Lampher; Stapleton, John Mackin, vice O. H. Griffin; Watkins, M. J. Sunderlin, vice P. P. Conroy; Waverly, James A. Clark, vice C. C. Brooks; Welsville, John H. Wolv they will immediately succeed the present Republican postmasters, whose commissions have expi

AMERICAN CATTLE TO BE QUARANTINED. Washington, Aug. 30.-Secretary Morton is in receipt of advice from the Secretary of State of a cable dispatch received from the United States Minister at itrussels to the effect that an order of the Belgian Government subjects all American cattle to forty-five days' quarantine. An exception is made for cattle shipped before August 29, but this is only on condition that they be killed at the public slaughter-house on arrival. Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, referring to this

quarantine, said:

We were building up quite a little trade in cattle with Belgium, a line of cattle-ships having been established between New-York and Antwerp. This order, if carried out, will effectually destroy this trade. The exception noted in regard to cattle saipped before August 29 indicates that the concession allowed by the British Government, permitting the landing of cattle provided they be slaughtered within ten days without leaving the dock, is not to be accorded by the Belgian Government. The alleged cause of these restrictions is the sickness of some cattle recently landed from the United States, which some wiscacre has pronounced to be

DON'T FORGET THIS FACT, AND WHEN YOU WANT "ANYTHING IN RUBBER" PAY HODGMAN RUBBER COMPANY.

Cor. Grand Street Adj. 3th Ave. Hotel.

contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The cattle in ques-tion were part of a shipment from Kentucky, and none of them could possibly have been subjected to infection.

HOW THE HOMES ARE OWNED.

THE FIRST INVESTIGATION OF THE KIND EVER MADE.

ALMOST 50 PER CENT OF ALL FAMILIES IN THIS COUNTRY OWN THEIR HOMES, AND OF THESE OVER 72 PER CENT ARE

WITHOUT INCUMBRANCE. Washington, Aug. 30,-The Census Office to-day made public the principal results of the investigation of farm and home proprietorship which was made in all of the States and Territories. This is the first investigation of the kind ever conducted for this or any other country. Of the 12,699,152 families in the whole country, 47.5) per cent own their farms and homes and 52,20 per cent hire; and of families owning their farms and homes, 27.97 per cent have incumbrances thereon and 72.03 per cent no incumbrance. In 100 families, on the average, 52 hire their farms and homes, 35 own free of incumbrance, and 13.02 subject to incumbrance. The number of resident owners of land in the United States is 6,066,417, plus such a number of land-own-

ers as may be living in tenant families. The farm families number 4,767 179, of which 65.92 per cent own their own farms and 34.8 per cent hire, while of the owning families 28.22 per cent have incumbrances on their farms and 71.78 per cent have none. In 1880 25,56 per cent of the farms hired. Among 100 of farm families, on the average, 34 hire their farms, 47 own free of incumorance and 19 own subject to incumbrance.

The results for 7,992,973 home families are that 00 per cent own their homes and 63,10 per cent hire them, while of the owning fam'lles 27.70 cent own their homes subject to incumbrance and 72.30 per cent free. One hundred home families, on the average, contain 63 that hire their homes, 27 that own free of incumbrance and 10 that own subject to incumbrance.

The cities and towns of 8,000 to 100,000 population

are aggregated for the 1.749,579 home families that live in them, and of their families 35.96 per cent own their homes and 64.04 per cent hire, while of he owning families 34.11 per cent own subject to incumbrance and \$5.89 per cent without incumbrance In the cities that contain over 100,000 population there are 1.948.834 home families, of which 22.83 per cent own their homes and 77.17 per cent hire, while of the owning families 37.80 per cent own subject to incumbrance and 62.30 per cent free of incumbrance Among the cities having 100,000 population and over New-York has the highest percentage of home-tenancy, namely, 20.67. Boston is next, with 81.57 per cent; Brooklyn third, with \$1.44 per cent; Jer-sey Chy fourth, with \$1.20 per cent, and Cincinnali fifth, with 80.82 per cent. The percentage for Balti-more is 73.94; for Buffalo, 50.63; for Chicago, 71.27; for Cleveland, 60.90; for Denver, 70.83; for Minneapo-65.86; for New-Orleans, 78.51; for Philadelphia. 77.24, for St. Louis, 79.53; for St. Paul, 59.86; for San Francisco, 78.45; for Washington, D. C., 74.80. The percentage-55.62-represents Rochester,

To bring the urban population into contrast with the non-urban population, totals have been obtained for 4.224.56 home families living outside of cities and towns of 8,000 people and over, and of these ent hire, while of the owning families 21.00 per conown with incumbrance and 76.91 per cent own with

lect to incumbrances is \$5,687,268,069, and the in-

\$1.47; an average incumbrance, \$1.33; average and nual interest charge, \$80; average rate of interest 6.29 per cent.

In the cities having at least 169,999 population, \$1.55 per cent.

In the cities having at least 169,999 population, \$1.55 per cent, and incumbered home. New-York has the highest value, namely, \$12,99; San Francisco is second, with \$1.903; Brooklyn third, with \$1.349; Omaha fourth, with \$1.749 and Washington fifth with \$1.045. The annual interest charge on each owned and incumbered home in these cities is \$134, the highest amount \$13, in Louisville. Denver has the highest awerage rate of interest on the incumbrance on owned and incumbered homes, namely, 7.87 per cent, and New-Orleans is second, with 7.96 per cent. New-York has the lowest rate, 4.95 per cent, and Boston stands next, with 5.14 per cent.

York has the lowest rate, 4.95 per cent, and Boston stands next, with 5.14 per cent.

It was ascertained that 74.22 per cent of the incumbrance on owned farms was incurred for the purpose of buying real estate and making improvements, and that 85.51 per cent of the incumbrance was for the purpose of buying and improving real estate, investing in business, and purchasing the more durable kinds of personal property. In the case of hornes 81.24 per cent of the incumbrance was incurred to secure purchase money and to make improvements, and 92.85 per cent was incurred for purchase money, improvements, business and the purchase of the more durable kinds of personal property.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S SYMPATHIES ENLISTED. Washington, Aug. 30.-A romance involving the present American charge d'affaires at Pekin is likely culminate in the United States having a new Minister to China. When ex-Secretary of State Foster and his wife made a tour around the world they were accompanied by Miss Martha Orr, of Evansville, who has for some time been engaged to Charles Denby, jr., who has been Secretary of Legation ever since his father became American Minister, nine years ago. Mr. Denby was surprised at seeing Miss Orr, as he did not know she was within 8,000 miles of the Oriental capital. Mr. Denby is ambitious to succeed his father, who is anxious to

ambitious to succeed his father, who is anxious to retire shortly.

The young man is proficient in the Chinese languages both of the court and of the people, and this and other accomplishments have made him exceedingly popular at the patiace and in official circles. It was largely due to the sentiment he had created which caused the Emperor to have conveyed to President Harrison his hope that Colonel Denby, the father, be continued as the American Minister at Pekin, Colonel Denby has axed rapidly of recent years, and would gladly retire in L.s son's favor if he could. Mrs. Cleveland has warmly enlisted her sympathies with the project to make Miss Or the wife of a Minister to China, somewhat, it must be confessed, on account of the accompanying romance. 

A TREASURY POSITION REVERSED.

Washington, Aug. 10.-Secretary Carlisle this afteroon made a decision covering the points raised by the Collector of Customs at Chicago as to the customs custody of goods under immediate transportation entry. The decision reverses the former position of the Treasury, and is of far-reaching im-

position of the Treasury, and is of far-reaching importance. It reads:

Department has decided to be governed by Supreme Court decision, Hartranft vs. Oliver, 125 United States Report, page 525, which entitles to benefits of new act all imported goods held in customs custody on August 28, 1894, whether unclaimed, on board vessel, or in process of transportation.

TO ARBITRATE A VENEZUELAN CLAIM. Washington, Aug. 30.-The Department of State has been notified that the Venezuelan Government has appointed its Minister at Washington, Señor José Andrade, as commissioner for the arbitration of the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company's claim against that country, Judge Noah L. Jeffries has already been appointed the commissioner on

behalf of the United States, and, in accordance with the terms of the special treaty providing for the arbitration, the two new commissioners will select a third member.

THE MEN MUST HAVE A FAIR TRIAL. IF NECESSARY, WARSHIPS WILL ENFORCE THIS DEMAND AT BLUEFIELDS.

Washington, Aug. 30.-While Secretary Gresham is undoubtedly annoyed by the Nicaraguan method of crushing out the Mosquito rebellion, as it keeps him in Washington just when he had expected to take well-earned vacation, it is not believed that he attaches any lasting importance to the matter. Exper erce with Central American difficulties has shown him that those impetuous people invariably lead themselves into conspicuous movements of various sorts, which are exceedingly irritating to this country in its friendly offices in their behalf, but governments there do not last long enough to affect permanently American interests for the worse.

As long as Creat Britain and the United States prevented the high-handed attempt of the Nicaraguans to run the affairs of Bluefields, regardless of the rights of the inhabitants during the trouble early in the summer, the Government at Managua, which really owed its existence to Minister Baker, abstained from excessive measures. The filibustering Americans took advantage of this and several weeks ago overthrew the Nicaraguon officials, setting up the youthful Chief Clarence as ruler, and it so happened that just at that moment the United States, through its diplomatic channels, was recognizing the full sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito territory in terms more explicit than had hitherto been used, and had induced England to receive General Barrios as a Nicaraguan envoy to negotiate a convention which would place Great Britain in an attitude similar to that of the United States.

Carried away by this compliment and therefore over-sensitive about the elevation of Clarence, which have been frowned out of in short order by both the United States and Great Britain, Nicaragua undertook to Clarence and many of his supporters fled, but others, including several Americans, Englishmen and Indians, relying upon the presence of American warships for protection, remained and were taken, under arrest, to the capital at Managua. Here, according to Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, a decree was issued banishing them from the country. Dr. Guzman says the Congress is in session and, as it has power to do, it gave the Executive full authority end the revolution under what was practically martial law. According to Dr. Guzman, this method was entirely justifiable, as no discrimination was made in favor of Nicaraguans, but all who were concerned in the rebellion against the existing recognized Government were liable to the laws of the country, and this principle was invariably recognized by the great nations of the world. It was operative in Brazii as it now is in China and Japan.

no more rights than any other citizen; J. Sapton and E. D. Wilthank, American planters

beilion. Minister Baker, under instructions with secretary Gresham, entered a strong protest against the summary exiling of the Americans, whose property is understood to have been selzed under the decree, until the men had a fair trial. If this protest is not respected the United States has determined to demand the unconditional release of the prisoners, refusing to recognize the right of Nicaragua to virtually declare martial law without warning, and the Columbia and Marbiehead will it necessary enforce the demand.

No doubt is expressed that Nicaragua will eventually agree to the position taken by Secretary Gresham, and that a fair trial of all the arrested persons will follow. But the United States, in common with Great Ericain, is in hopes that what has been done without due process of law will be speedily accomplished in a legal way; that the trouble-breeding spirits in the Mosquito Reservation will be induced in one way or another to take up their residence in some other part of the world, and that the country, on account of its continguity to the projected interoceanic canal, will be placed in a stable condition of government.

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH. BUSINESS MEN IN CONVENTION-A PERMANENT EXHIBIT SUGGESTED.

Washington, Aug. 20.-Business men from the Southern States met in convention to-day at Wil-lard's Hall to devise methods for the investigation and development of Southern investments and resources. One of its objects is to secure the

Vice-presidents were selected by say W. G. Vin-lons as follows:
Alabama, J. P. Johnson; Arkansas, W. G. Vin-schheler; Fforish, D. H. Vancey; Georgia, Levi-saliard; Maryland, J. M. Carter, Jr.; Louislana, W. I. Wiss: Mississippl, S. D. Lee, Missourt, D. B. Burns; North Carolina, E. A. Evert, South Carolina, F. Stover Farrer, Tennessee, A. A. Arthur, Texas, C. P. Marshall; Virginia, W. H. Gay; West Virginia, E. L. Berry, and the District of Columbia, S. S.

Yoder.

A letter from Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, on the development of the sugar industry in the South was read by one of the secretaries.

A paper by Captain High Colquitt on Florkla chosphates was read by C. C. Irvine, representing the Commercial Club, of Mobile, spoke on the subject of commercial organizations and how to make them successful.

successful "The Resources of Missourl," was the subject of an address by C. H. Mansur, Second Controller of the Treasury and an ex-Congressman.

CABINET MEMBERS LEAVING WASHINGTON. Washington, Aug. 30.-Secretary Hoke Smith will leave Washington to-night for Atlanta. He will remain there for several weeks and join his family Postmaster-General Bissell started from Washing

ton this morning for Buffalo. He will not return to Washington for more than a month. He expects to remain in a d around Buffalo while away. In to remain in a d around Bunalo while away. In his absence First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones will act as Postmaster-General.

Secretary Gresham will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for Chiengo. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gresham. The Secretary will go to his stock farm in Indiana next week, and remain until the middle of September, when he will probably go to New-England for several days. obably go to New-England for several days, iring his absence Assistant-Secretary Uhi will in charge of the foreign relations of the Gov-ment, and will be relied upon to continue all e work initiated by Secretary Gresham, including at of holding Nicaragua to a strict accountabil-for the safety of American interests on the

#### A WITE ELOIS



ous exhaustous exhaustlow spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and
body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of
the brain and even dread insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of
the publishers of a book written in plain but
claste language, on the nature, symptoms the publishers of a book written in plant of chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

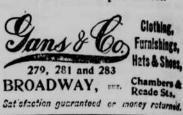
Address, World's Dispensary Medical As-sociation, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Hats and Shoes.

To-morrow, Sept. 1st.

We open these two new departs ments completely stocked with all the latest styles.

The same high qualities and the same low prices which have characterized our offerings in Clothing and Furnishings will be equally notice able in these new departments.



REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS, EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARD AT REASONABLE PRICES. 37 Union Square.



AN EX-CITY TREASURER ARRESTED.

W. V. HELFRICH, WHO HELD OFFICE AT OGDER UTAH, TAKEN INTO CUSTODY HERE-CHARGED WITH BEING A DEFAULTER.

William V. Helfrich, thirty-eight years old, was arrested early yesterday afternoon at the offices of Charles A. Baldwin & Co., brokers, at Nos. 49 and 42 Wall-st., by Central Office Detectives Golden and Montgomery, Yesterday morning Inspector McLaughlin received a telegram from J. E. Davenport, chief of police of Ogden, Utah, saying that three indictments had been found against Helfrich for embezziement and falsifying the accounts of the city of Ogden while City Treasure in 1891-92. Helfrich is a tall, siender, nervous man. He seemed surprised at being arrested for offences alleged to have been committed nearly three years ago. Justice Hogan, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday afternoon committed him for ten days, pending the arrival of requisition papers from Utah Helfrich is married, and his home in New-York is at No. 218 West Fourth-st.

At Headquarters last night they said that Helfrich was elected City Treasurer of Ogden on February 1, 1891. He had been assistant cashier of the Commercial National Bank. He resigned the city treasurership on August 28, 1892, owing to shortages being found in his accounts, so the police say, but he remained in Ogden until February, 1893, and soon after this he came to New-York
O. E. Hill, cashier of the Commercial National

Bank, of Ogden, with whom Helfrich had served as assistant, was arrested, charged with being a defaulter of \$43,000. There is absolutely nothing, so far as known, to connect Helfrich in any way with Hill's defaication. Hill was sentenced to ten years

Hill's defalcation. Hill was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Heifrich worked in various banking clerkships in this city, and on June 7 last he entered the employ of Charles A. Baldwin & Co., as a bookkeeper. He remained after the others had left the office on July II, and the next morning a package containing it. 300 was missing from the safe. Helfrich possessed the safe combination, and when spoken to concerning the loss, he is alleged to have replied that the package must have dropped on the floor and been swept out by the janitor.

He occupied the cashier's cage on July 27, and the next morning the cash was short the 13 the onsh was again short, this time 530, but the reward was alsolutely nothing to prove that Helfrich had anything to do with the mysterious disappearance of the cash. No complaint was made against him, and Baldwin & Co. retained Helfrich in their employ.

The amount of Helfrich's alleged embezglement

The amount of Helfrich's alleged embezziement of Ogden City funds is not known by the New-York nollee.

MILLIONS OF UNCOLLECTED TAXES. Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 30.-State Controller James Harris arrived in Memphis yesterday with a force of deputies who were to-day put to work on the books of the tax collector to get at the shortage resulting from the failure to make collection of privilege taxes for a period of ten years, the aggreprivilege taxes for a period of ten years, the aggregate of which is now believed to reach \$5,00,000, the Grand Jury having already shown where there is a delinquency of nearly \$2,00,000 from liquor dealers alone. The Controller also announces that if the facts warrant, he will proceed to collect all delinquencies not barred by limitations which cover six years. In cases where he cannot recover is that way he will proceed against County Clerk Quigley.

REUNION OF CONNECTICUT VETERANS. Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 36.—The 24 Connecticus Light Battery held its reunion at Pleasure Beach to-day, and elected these officers: President, William B. Sniffen, of Newtown; vice-president, William W. Narramore, of Bridgeport and Edward Chapla, of Milford; Chaplain, C. W. Rowe, of Bridgeport; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Eutroughs, of Bridgeport; Executive Committee, William J. Gould, W. E. Francesco and P. D. Sherman, of Bridgeport.

### THE WEATHER REPORT.

LOW PRESSURE AREA MOVES TO NEW-ENGLAND Washington, Aug. 30.-The area of low pressure has washington, Aug. 30.—The area of low pressure as moved from the lower lake region to New-England. It is also low over the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is relatively high over the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The pressure has failen in the extreme Northwest and has remained stationary in the other districts. The temperature has fallen in the Oble treme Northwest and has remained stationary in the older districts. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Olde Valley and risen in the Upper Missouri Valley and the extreme Northwest. Light local rains have occurred in New-England and the West Gulf States, elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

The temperature will rise in the upper lake regions and the Upper Missiosippi and Missouri Valleys, and remain nearly stationary in the other districts. Light local rains may occur in the Gulf States, but generally the weather will be fair.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, fair; variable winds becoming northerty.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fall;
variable winds becoming westerly.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair; variable winds becoming northwesterly.
For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, 1987.

For Western Pennsylvania and mortherly winds becoming variable.

For Onio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, los and North Dakota, fair, warmer.

For South Pakota, fair, warmer in the eastern portus
For Nebraska, fair; warmer.

For Kansas, fair,

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.0

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-changes in pressure. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

vesterday, though overcast most of the day and slightly warmer. The temperature renged between 67 and 53 degrees, the average (73) being 3 degrees higher than on Wednesday and 325 higher than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather is likely to be fair and warm to-day. Tribune Office, Aug. 31, 1 a. m.-The weather

Only six to ten hours to the cost breezes of the Adirondack Mountains by the fast trains of New-York Central.